

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 50

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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Congress Likely to Act on Police Unionization

WASHINGTON.—Congress is likely to take a hand in the question of the unionization of the police force and its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. If it does, it will come about in this way: In Washington, instead of the issue going to a strike, it has been taken to the courts by the police union. The union has asked for an injunction preventing the commissioners of the District of Columbia from carrying out their orders that any member of the force found to belong to a union affiliated with a labor organization would be discharged; on the ground that their right to organize is illegally interfered with.

The pressure of the American Federation, with its four million members, is being used in Washington to win recognition of the police union. The District commissioners, on the other hand, have taken a position from which they assert, they will not retire—that no member of the force may belong to a police union affiliated with a labor organization. The commissioners have full jurisdiction, but already the contest has extended to congress and it is likely that before the struggle is ended a vote on some phase of the question will be forced.

For example, Senator Myers of Montana proposed in the senate that congress interpose by refusing to vote the pay of any member of the Washington police force who belonged to a union. In pointing out the national importance of the question the Montana senator said:

"If the police department of the District of Columbia is permitted to unionize and affiliate with a superior body of organized labor, you may be sure that the police forces all over the country will follow suit and do the same thing."

Senator Thomas of Colorado said he thought congress should inform the District commissioners that it was squarely behind them.

Wanted by Uncle Sam: A Deputy Game Warden

THE United States department of agriculture is in need of a well-qualified man, not less than twenty-five nor more than forty-five years old, to fill a vacancy in the position of deputy chief, United States game warden, and the commission will give a most practical open competitive test to secure the right man. The entrance salary will be between \$2,500 and \$3,000 a year. Headquarters will be in Washington, D. C.

The duties of the position are to assist in administering the law which gives effect to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds and the sections of the United States penal code known as the Lacey act; in the supervision of the United States game wardens and deputies in the gathering of evidence and the preparation of cases for prosecution of alleged violations of the federal game laws, and in office administration; and to participate in conferences, in and out of Washington, with individuals and organizations.

Applications will be received by the civil service commission up to and including October 25. Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the secretary of the local board of civil service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any of 3,000 cities, or by writing to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C.

Army Gas Masks Are Proving Extremely Versatile

ARMY gas masks are proving extremely versatile. A vaudeville comedian, facetiously uses a gas mask to protect himself against the hot air of his fellow comedians; while in a more serious way, the worker in a match factory renders himself invulnerable to deadly chlorine fumes by wearing an army mask.

An engineer wrote to the chemical warfare service of the war department asking for a gas mask, because he was growing old and could not stand the smoke which flooded the engine room whenever the train passed through a tunnel. The mask was sent, and the engineer wrote that it saved him his position. Other engineers have since bought masks for the same purpose. A New York society woman stepped from her limousine into the office and demanded a gas mask. She explained that she had just opened her New York house, and that moths were positively eating up her clothes and house furnishings. Her butler, ordered to fumigate, had purchased a large quantity of formaldehyde and three dozen sulphur candles. He sprayed formaldehyde all over the house, and lighted the three dozen candles. The fumes soon became so strong that it was impossible to stay in the house, and she had hurried after a gas mask in order to have some one open the windows. Her footman, who had been in the arm-chairs on the mask and entered the house without being at all affected by the fumes. The woman's pet, a monkey, cat and parrot, were all found dead in the house.

Bill in Congress May Scare Automobile Thieves

AUTOMOBILE thieves will find their activities dangerous if the senate passes a bill recommended to it by the house. The bill was introduced in congress by Representatives L. C. Dyer and C. A. Newton of Missouri. It is a compromise between one designed by the St. Louis men and one by the National Automobile Dealers' association.

Under the provisions of the bill a penitentiary sentence awaits any one who steals an automobile, lives a stolen car or has one in his possession, knowing the car to be stolen property, or drives a stolen car from one state to another.

Automobile dealers have long waited for a federal law to protect them. Their organizations have urged the members of congress to pass a law rather than to let each state handle this matter. With a federal law on the books there would be no conflict between the various states as the law would be the same in all. The bill includes the following:

"Section 2. Whoever shall in any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, steal or unlawfully take, carry away, or conceal, with intent to convert to his own use, any automobile, automobile truck, or any other motor vehicle, or shall buy or receive or have in his possession any such automobile, automobile truck, or any other motor vehicle, knowing the same to have been stolen, or shall thereafter, in any other manner or means transport such automobile, automobile truck, or other motor vehicle in interstate commerce, to any other state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years."

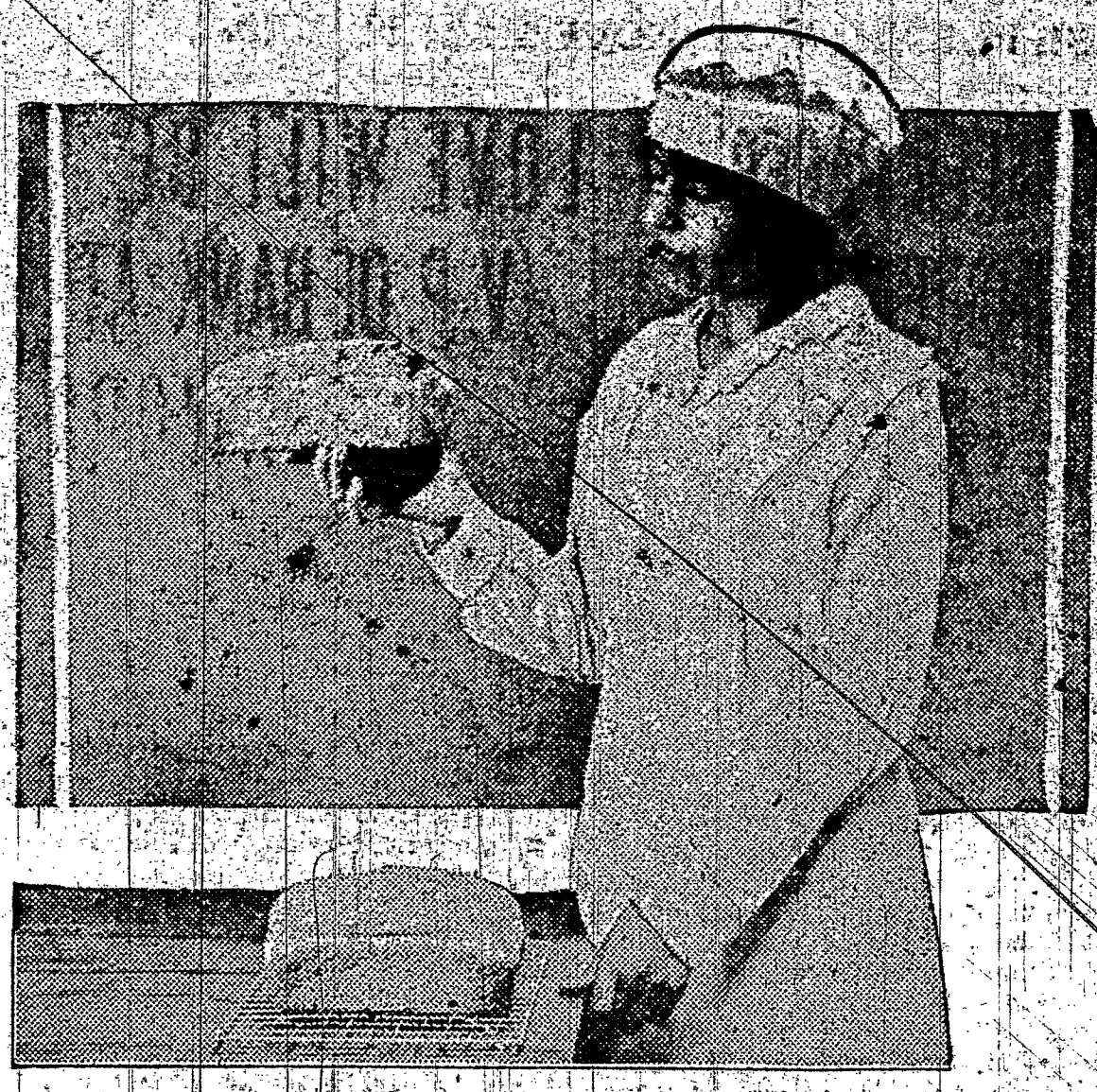
What It's Like Six and a Half Miles in the Air

WHAT'S it like, six miles and a half up in the air? Roland Roblis says there is not much to breathe and it isn't pretty chilly. Nobody can dispute him, as a new world's altitude record is believed to have been made at Mineola the other day when he soared 34,000 feet above sea level, according to the official barograph, in 78 minutes. His Roosevelt field, his starting point, is 110 feet above sea level. Roblis actually climbed 34,500 feet, according to the barograph. His altimeter registered 34,400 feet.

These figures must be certified by the government bureau of standards at Washington before they are registered by the Aero Club of America as official. The lower figure, that of Roblis' altimeter, is considerably higher than the previous record claimed by the French aviator, Adolphe Casale, who rose 32,130 feet at Paris in June.

Roblis' ascent was the greatest since 1901, when he rose 30,000 feet in a balloon. He was accompanied by a pilot, a mechanic, and a radio operator. The flight was made in a specially designed biplane, the "Rohls" which was built for the purpose. The flight was made in a clear, calm day, and the weather was perfect. The flight was a great success, and Roblis is now a hero in the eyes of the people.

BREAD FOR EXHIBITION OR FOR FAMILY USE MUST POSSESS CERTAIN QUALITIES



One of the First Requirements of Good Bread Is Attractive Appearance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The first few weeks after American families returned from substitute breads to that of 75-100 per cent wheat flour they were fairly content with any wheat bread whatever, whether it was excellent or not.

However, now, since it is becoming once more a common part of everyday meals, almost every housewife is interested in knowing just how her bread would compare with other women's. Many of the housewives took a loaf to the county fair this summer, and they especially will be interested in knowing the points most often considered by the judges.

Score the bread you make next baking day, and if it does not suit the requirements of an excellent loaf find out what is the trouble. Perhaps you will find you are using too much flour or are keeping the dough too warm or baking it in too hot an oven. If you are having any of these or the many other troubles which often arise in bread making you will find the United States department of agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin No. 807, "Bread and Bread Making," of value in solving the problems. It will be sent free on request.

The following score card is one used in the office of home economics department of agriculture, in scoring breads made in the experimental kitchen.

Points in Bread Judging:
Appearance—10 points.
Consider the general shape of the loaf as a whole, the shape of the top and the roundness or flatness of the dome. The surface should be smooth, with no cracks, wrinkles, bulges, lumps, or bumps.
Lightness—10 points.
This is the size of the loaf proportioned to its weight, measured by the extent to which the dough has risen and the amount of "spring" taking place in the oven.
Crust—10 points.
The depth or thickness of the crust should be about one-eighth inch, and its color should be a uniform golden brown, neither dark brown nor pale nor floury. The ideal crust has the natural bloom of a well-baked upper surface. Glossiness, due to the use of egg white, butter, or milk as coating, may be considered desirable in some circumstances, but is not necessary. The qualities sought are tenderness, crispness and elasticity. A hard or tough crust would be graded low.

Crumb—30 points. (Color, 5 points; texture, 15 points; moisture and elasticity, 10 points.)
Color—5 points.
The best wheat bread is white or creamy, not gray.
Texture—15 points.
The size of the pores should be uniform, circular, or elongated upwards rather than transversely. Streaks, uneven areas, large holes, and erevices help to make the texture of a loaf rank low.

Moisture and Elasticity—10 points.
The crumb of the loaf should be soft and springy, not sticky, wet, soggy, or stringy; nor yet dry, harsh, or crumbly. When the cut surface is pressed lightly, it should dent easily and spring back to the level instead of refusing to be moved or remaining permanently deformed.

Flavor—30 points.
The ideal flavor is the slight "nutty" taste of the well-baked wheat grain. Sailing should be sufficient, yet not especially prominent. Any flavor, such as the rank taste of poor yeast, or of rancid fat, would make it necessary for a judge to subtract nearly the entire 30 points given to flavor.

Keeping Qualities—10 points.
Does the loaf keep well for three days when carefully treated, or does it mold, sour, become stringy in the center, darken, or develop bad flavor or odor?

Total—100 points.
Can you make a 100-point perfect loaf of bread?

THREE-WAY BRUSH IS BIG HOUSEHOLD HELP

Can Be Placed on Porch to Remove Mud From Shoes.

Device Is Inexpensive and Will Save Considerable Work for Housewife—Foot Scraper Is Quite Valuable Adjunct.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
If the male members of the family will place a three-way brush conveniently on the porch and use it to clean the mud from their shoes before they enter the house, they can save considerable work for the housewife. This mud remover is inexpensive and can be made at home from three scrubbing or cleaning brushes, or purchased from most supply houses. It consists of three foot-brushes which are arranged, one at the bottom and the other two at the sides, in such a way that the foot can be drawn backward and forward through the device so that the dirt and mud will be removed. A strong box of the desired size, with its ends removed, makes a good foundation onto the sides of which the side brushes and one on the bottom may be nailed. Obviously no dimensions which could be given would be very useful because the size must suit that of the shoes to be cleaned. Since they are so easily constructed one could be made for the men and one for the children, the chief caution being that the side brushes should be close enough together to cause good friction on the shoe as it is drawn between them. Because of the friction taking place the device should be fastened securely to the doorstep or other firm foundation. If an old-fashioned foot scraper, consisting of a piece of metal, were placed beside the broom device it would prove a valuable adjunct.

Some farmers practice the plan of always entering the house through a

Admiring Cooking Meat.
You can't just grill the lean tender cuts of meat, you mix one table-spoonful of oil with two table-spoons of water, and brush this over the meat before grilling it.

HIDES AND SKINS OF BEST QUALITY

Many of Profit-Absorbing Intermediary Agencies Avoided by Direct Marketing.

PREPARATION IS IMPORTANT

Essential to Fold in Head and Neck, Fresh Sides Together—Sheepskins Are Bundled Differently—Use Strong Linen Tapes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much may be done to improve the country branch of the hide and skin industry by marketing the hides and pelts on a graded and selected basis, according to relative merits, and by avoiding many of the profit-absorbing intermediary agencies through more direct marketing by the rural producers. In this way country producers will not only derive more profits, but the quality of their products, a condition which will prove an incentive to produce hides and skins of the best possible quality.

The preparation of hides and skins for market is of great importance, as when they are not properly prepared and shipped they are subject to great deterioration. The farmer who has



Care in Removing Hides Reduces Ultimate Cost of Leather.

Thoroughly cured a number of hides and skins by the green salting method commonly followed should place them over some elevated object, such as a barrel. They should remain there overnight, to drain free of excess moisture; after which the surplus salt should be swept off or removed by thoroughly salting the hides.

Folding the Hides.
As a rule hides are folded so that the hair side is out. It is essential to fold in the head and neck on the body of the hide, flesh surfaces together, and to turn in the tail in a similar manner. Then a narrow fold on each side should be made by throwing back the body edges and legs upon the body of the hide, flesh surfaces together, keeping the lines of the folds parallel. The legs should then be folded back and then lapped with the hair surface together, bringing the break of each fold near the middle line of the back. The side folds should then be completed by bringing together the two breaks of the folds, with the middle line of the back as the main fold, in this way making one long rectangular bundle. The butt end of the folded hide should then be thrown forward about four-fifths of the distance to the neck fold, whereupon the forward portion of the bottom tail should be folded back on top of the first fold, bringing the break of the rear fold even with that of the fold just made.

Each hide should be bundled separately and tied securely about seven feet of strong cord being necessary to tie one hide bundle. A soft rope or line, at least one-fourth inch thick is suitable for this purpose, although regular hide rope is preferable. Wire should never be used, as it is likely to damage the hide by rusting.

Sheepskins Bundled Differently.
Sheepskins are bundled differently from either cattle hides or calfskins. The wool sides are laid down and the skins are folded along the median line of the back with the wool side out. As many as five skins folded in this manner can be placed in a single bundle for shipment. Two pieces of stout rope should then be wound around the pack from back to belly, one passing around the back portion just in front of the hind legs, and the other passing around the front portion immediately back of the forelegs. All shipments of hides should be tagged with good, strong linen tags with a paper finish and brass eyelets, and all addresses should be done plainly with moisture-resisting ink. Hides and skins should be shipped as soon as possible after handling without needless exposure to sun, draft, water, or rusty or corroded metals.

Complete information regarding the best methods for skinning, curing and preparing hides for market is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1055, which may be obtained upon request to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

STORE VEGETABLES IN FALL

Those That Cannot Be Canned, Dried or Pickled Should Be Put in Convenient Cellar.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Don't let any vegetables go to waste this fall. It will be wise economy to store all that you do not can, dry, pickle or brine. A well-ventilated cellar is a convenient storage place. If there is no such available space, an outdoor pit storage is satisfactory. Select a well-drained spot, pile the vegetables in a shallow trench, cover with straw then a layer of dirt, etc., to protect from freezing, and provide ventilation at the top.

Before stuffing green peppers parboil them.

Rhubarb, rapeseed is excellent served with custard.

Peanuts are in reality more like beans than nuts.

Dry flour applied with newspaper will clean windows.

Every child should have nearly a quart of milk each day.

The yolks of one or two eggs added to creamed codfish or any dish prepared with white sauce makes it more attractive.

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SECRETARY HOUSTON WANTS SQUARE DEAL

Manufacturer Must Do His Part in Lowering Prices.

Everything Possible Will Be Done to Enable Farmer to Produce More Economically—Profiteering Must Be Stopped.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

David E. Houston, secretary of agriculture, does not assent to the theory that the prices of farm products should fall before the prices of manufactured commodities fall. He makes this point in replying to a recent communication in which it was stated that "There must be a drop in prices before there is a drop in wages, and it would seem that the farmer is the man who is going to be first hit."

This theory has been advanced by a number of manufacturers, said the secretary, who continued, "It is clearly an unjust contention. It manifestly would not do to ask farmers to produce, buying everything that they have to buy from manufacturers at high prices, with the assurance to them that their products will fall in price, and that then manufacturers will continue to their own prices. Obviously, manufacturers must be willing to make at least a contemporaneous decrease in their prices. It might even be contended that they should make a prior decrease in their prices, since the farmer's operations involve a year and he could not recoup for twelve months, or could not recoup at all, because, on the theory put forth, his products would fall in price. It seems to me that business men must be brought to realize that if we are to get back to the normal, they must set about immediately to do their part, and unquestionably profiting in manufactured products must be eliminated."

"Of course, everything possible will be done to enable the farmer to produce more economically, so that if prices do fall, he will not sustain a loss, or so great a loss. All the efforts of the department of agriculture and of the land-grant colleges have this aim. They are trying to bring about better methods of cultivation, better financing, better marketing, the elimination of plant and animal diseases and insect pests, and the better utilization of labor. Much has been done in this direction, and more will be done as time passes."

Work in Warren County.
As a result of the demonstration conducted by the county agent in Warren county it was found that a plot of oats planted with untreated seed showed 33 per cent smut, while another plot in the same field planted with treated seed was free from the disease. Other oat fields throughout the county that were not treated were infested with the disease in amounts varying from 7 to 35 per cent.

As the result of the damage done by wheat smut in Porter county, farmers will lose about \$140,000 on the crop, according to statistics compiled by the county agent. In checking up the damage done by smut the agent found that the disease had caused 7 per cent decrease in the county's yield. About two-thirds of the farmers of the county treated their seed and effected a saving of nearly \$100,000.

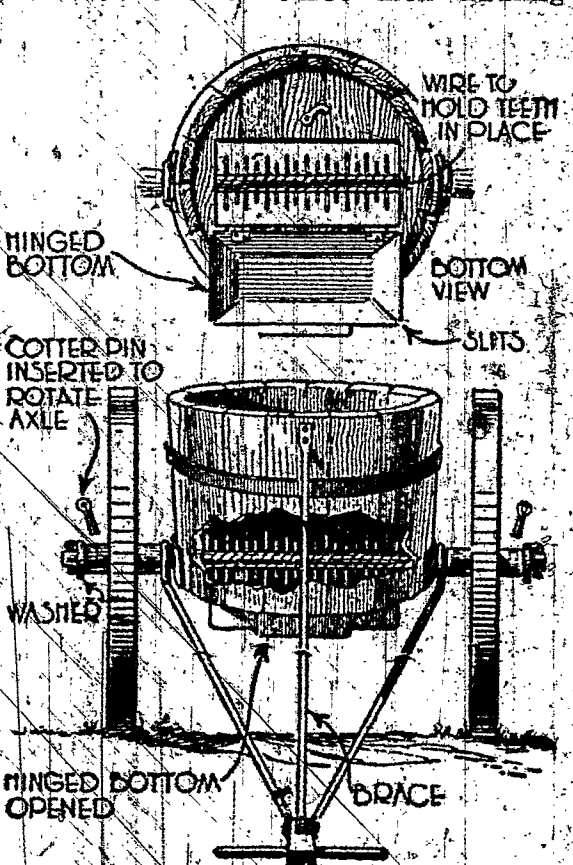
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per cent of the crop was lost. Other fields showed as high as 40 to 50 per cent of smut. Where wheat had been sown in corn stubble ground the smut was much worse than where it followed other crops. The agent took advantage of the gatherings of farmers while they were thrashing to show how smut and other cereal diseases were causing losses and to demonstrate methods of seed treatment.

TO MAKE MANURE SPREADER

Handy Device for Any Farm Is Easily Put Together From Parts of Discarded Machines.

The illustration shows a machine that is easily made from parts picked up about the farm. It will replace the work of two or three men hauling



Homemade Manure Spreader.

manure to the garden in buckets. Utilizing very little room, it can be wheeled into any size garden, no matter how small. James Montgomery in Popular Science Monthly.

GOOD PASTURE IS ESSENTIAL

Because Grass Is Able to Take Care of Itself It Is Most Neglected Farm Crop.

Of all the feeds that come nearest to meeting the needs of live stock, good grass pasture is generally admitted as being the best, and yet, because it is so able to take care of itself and requires so little attention, it is the most commonly neglected farm crop. Good pastures can always be depended upon to get results, when the most carefully prepared feed mixtures fail. In fact every ration that is fed is an imitation of grass.

WELL-DIVIDED YARD SYSTEM

Farmer Should Have Strong Permanent Fences, Together With Convenient Gates.

Good fencing is an asset to any farm. There are many farms that have the very best of fencing in the fields and around the fields, but when it comes to a well arranged system of barnyards, then many farmsteads are lacking. If there is any one thing which is handy in a barnyard it is to have a good system of yards, having strong permanent fences, together with a good stable and handy gates.

GIVE ALL SEEDS GOOD CARE

Place in Thin Bag, Thoroughly Dry and Store in Cool Room—Look Out for Mold.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and other vegetables should be placed in a thin paper bag, and the bottom side

TREAT OATS AND WHEAT FOR SMUT

Reports Show That It Pays to Use Formaldehyde at Time of Planting Crops.

WORK OF DIFFERENT AGENTS

Practically None of Fields Given Treatment Showed Any Signs of Disease—Farmers of Porter County Lost \$140,000.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Evidence that it pays to treat wheat and oats at the time of planting with formaldehyde to prevent smut is given in reports of a number of demonstrations conducted by Indiana county agents. Fields of oats in DuBois county, sown with seed treated with formaldehyde for smut as recommended by the United States department of agriculture and the State Agricultural college, showed practically none of the disease, while fields planted from seed not treated contained about 15 per cent smut, according to the local county agent's report.

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Smut in Steuben County.
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